JULY 19, 1770. THE NUMBER 1000.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

BOSTON, *June* 25.

On Tuesday last a committee of the Council waited on his Honour the Lieutenant Governour with the following message.

May it please your Honour,

WE have attentively considered your Honour's message in answer to our address, and we beg leave to make a few observations upon it. The charter of the province, as it creates and defines the powers of its Governour, is the only rule (where the province law is silent) by which to judge of those powers. It is a compact between the Crown and this people, to be mutually observed and kept. There is no reservation in it that instructions shall be a rule of government to the Governour; no instructions therefore can be a rule to him in cases wherein they alter those powers, or in any other way affect the charter. This inference, we apprehend, your Honour will allow to be just in general; and we think you will allow it to be just also with regard to the Governour's power of adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving the General Court: For although we particularly quote the clause of the charter that relates to that power, and have delivered our sentiments pretty fully upon it, and it appears clearly that it vests in the Governour an exclusive right to exercise that power, yet your Honour wholly confines your observations to the power of convening the General Court, which induces us to think you are satisfied the Governour has an exclusive right relative to the adjourning and proroguing, and consequently that it is not controulable by instructions. It is therefore needless, with regard to the power of convening the Court, to say any thing concerning it in addition to what we have said in our address, as the object of our present desire is that you would please to adjourn or prorogue the Court to Boston.

Your Honour is pleased to tell us "that the practice of giving instructions, which began with the charter, and has continued near fourscore years, should have been sufficient to prevent the Council from taking exception to them." Our address furnished no occasion for this observation; for the instructions therein referred to were not instructions in general, but such only as we apprehended militated with the charter. On such instructions, when made the rule of government, it is the duty of the Council, in a becoming manner, to signify their mind, even though such instructions had begun with the charter, and been continued to the present time: And such a signification of their mind, we humbly apprehend, can never subject the Council to his Majesty's displeasure.

Your Honour informs us that "although we admit it to be a part of the prerogative that you should convene the Court at such *time* and place as you *judge fit*, yet we have a *reserve*, for we have *explained away* all the prerogative; *removed* it from the King and his representative, and *made ourselves* and the people the judges when it shall be exercised; and, in the present case, have determined that it is not fit it should be exercised."

We wish your Honour had quoted the clauses on which you ground the several declarations contained in the foregoing paragraph. Had this been done, you would not have found that they justified all of them. We do *not admit* the convening of the Court on *the last Wednesday* of May yearly to be a part of the prerogative, in such a sense as to make the convening of it on that day doubtful. We have made *no reserve* but what is warranted by the charter, by several laws of the province, by ancient usage, and the nature, end, and design, of the institution. We have *not explained away* all the prerogative, or any part of it, but shewn, in the first place, what it is according to the charter; and in the next, that those laws, with certain proceedings of the General Court, "if they do not amount to a strictly legal establishment of the place of convening and holding the General Court, at least furnish (in our humble opinion) a rule by which the Governour ought to conduct himself, and from which he may not depart, but in cases of exigency." We have *not removed* the prerogative from the King and his representative; but, on the contrary, shewn that it has been vested by the King in his representative, to be exercised for the good of the people, which is the great end of prerogative. We have *not made ourselves* and the people, either jointly or severally, the judges when it shall be exercised; but, on the contrary, in the fullest and most express manner, have declared it to be exercised as the King's representative shall *judge fit*, consistent with the rule aforesaid. But if there were no such rule to guide his judgment, he would not be lawless in this case, nor could make mere will and pleasure the rule (if they can be called a rule) of his judging; for by the very terms, and by the reason which ought to influence all his determinations, there is to be a *fitness* in his judging, a fitness arising from convenience, safety, and utility, agreeable to which it would be his duty to act; and therefore, although we have given our opinion what the general convenience and utility require, and that, in the present case, they require the removal of the General Court to Boston, yet we have not made ourselves, nor the people, the judges in this matter, but, on the contrary, have declared in the address, to which your message is an answer, that the Governour of the province is the sole judge. And therefore, as we would not suppose your Honour has designedly misrepresented our address, you will give us leave to say you have greatly mistaken it.

We are sorry to have reason to say that in this clause of the message there is discoverable not only a disposition unkind and unfriendly to the Council, but a want of candour and justice.

Is it kind or friendly, does it consist with candour and justice, to represent that we first admit the convening of the Court to be part of the prerogative fully vested in the Governour, that we then make reserves concerning it, that we explain it wholly away, that we remove it from the King and his representative, and that we make ourselves and the people the judges when it shall be exercised?

If your Honour intended to bring upon the Council the displeasure of his Majesty, and in consequence of it procure an alteration of its constitution, you could not do it more effectually than by such a representation; but, on examining, it will be evident that there is no foundation for it, either in the address or in any other act of the Council, and therefore such a representation is not only unkind and unjust to the Council, but, if we had let it pass unnoticed, might have proved injurious to the charter rights of the province.

It is with regret we make these observations, but we are constrained to it, by the justice due to ourselves, and by the claim the province has upon us to defend the constitution of its government.

We have the warmest sentiments of duty and loyalty to his Majesty, which will stimulate us, on the one hand to defend the just prerogative of the Crown, and on the other to promote, as far as we can, the end and design of such prerogative, the good of the people.

As your Honour has not condescended to give the Board the reasons on which you ground your opinion concerning the efficacy of instructions to controul the Governour's power of convening the General Court, as you are wholly silent about his power of adjourning and proroguing the Court, and have not pointed out the insufficiency of the reasons by which we have endeavoured to support our own opinion on those points, we are under a necessity, until we have farther light, to continue in the same opinion.

In the mean time, we beg leave to offer a few observations on the remaining part of your Honour's message. It informs us you "will not engage in a dispute with us upon these points, that you think it *enough for you to tell us* that you have not the least doubt of the right of the Crown to controul the Governour by instructions, or other signification of the Royal pleasure, and that you believe it to be for the benefit of the people that the Governour should be under this controul."

As we are not inclined to be exceptious, we will not suppose your Honour intended to intimate here your own superiority, or that it would be too great a condescension in you, and below your dignity, to discuss this subject with the Council. We shall therefore only observe that if you have no doubt of the right of the Crown to controul the Governour by instructions, you can have no doubt of your own right, not only of convening the Court at Cambridge, and holding it here contrary to the prayers of both Houses, and all the reasons offered by them, but (in case you had been so instructed) of refusing to convene it at all, either on the last Wednesday of May yearly, as required by the charter, or at any other time; nor can you, in the same case, doubt of your right to dissolve the charter wholly, and with it the present form of government, and to introduce any other. These are necessary consequences of the doctrine delivered in your Honour's message. It is therefore a doctrine inconsistent with every idea of English government, and utterly subversive of the ends of all government; and it puts the property, liberties, and rights, of the people of this province, on a very precarious foundation, or rather destroys the foundation entirely. We cannot see how it can be "for the benefit of the people that a Governour should be under this controul;" the controul of instructions that, in their nature and consequences, may prove so ruinous to the people. But, as we would hope your Honour does not entertain principles of such a tendency, we suppose you must have meant such instructions only as were consistent with the charter, and the rights and privileges of Englishmen.

Your message farther declares, "that the present set of instructions for the Governours of this province are wisely framed, for the advantage of the province." You are pleased here to express your entire approbation of the instructions you have received, one of which we have been made to understand is that the General Court shall be held in the town of Cambridge. Until this declaration we pleased ourselves with the thought that you were sincerely desirous (had it consisted with your instructions) that the Court should be removed to Boston; but how can it be supposed your Honour can desire that this removal should take place, the direct contrary to which you have, by fair implication, declared is for the advantage of the province? That advantage, however, can never appear, if the instructions, which are the only evidence of it, be kept secret.

If instructions are to be the law and rule of government, is it not fit and proper that they should be known? Are we not otherwise not only in a state of vassalage, but distinguished from others in that state, in this essential circumstance, that they have a known law, which they might obey, and we an unknown one, which, for that reason, we can neither obey nor disobey, and yet may possibly be punished for not obeying.

Your Honour tells us "you have no instructions militating with the charter." If there be an instruction forbidding the adjourning or proroguing the General Court to Boston, we apprehend it does militate with the charter; and we think we have, in our address, clearly proved, from the charter, that it does so militate. In which case, we submit it to your Honour's consideration whether you can be held to observe it.

Whenever your Honour shall think proper to consult the Council, upon any occasion, you may depend on our best advice for his Majesty's service, and the good of the province. These necessarily include each other, and are, in fact, but different names for the same thing, there being no room for distinction or separation between them. Whoever attempts, therefore, to make a separation, is an enemy to both.

As his Majesty is the wise and tender father of his people, he will always look upon those the best promoters of *his* service who in the best manner promote *their* interest and happiness; and we are still of opinion that with *that* interest and happiness is connected the removal of the General Court to Boston.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governour was pleased to send the following answer to the foregoing message of the Council.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I HAVE avoided controversy with you, not from a sense of my superiority, as you seem to insinuate, but from a desire of living in harmony with you. In your last message you charge me with want of candour and justice. Your have laid me under a necessity of answering your message, that I may vindicate my character.

You had asserted in your first message to me that the Governour has *full power and authority, as he shall judge necessary*, to adjourn, prorogue, and dissolve, the General Court, and that this power could not be subject to the controul of instructions. I observed, in my answer to you, that "the practice of giving instructions, which began with the charter, and has continued near fourscore years, should have been sufficient to prevent the Council from taking exception to them." You now say that the instructions you referred to were not instructions in general, but such only as you apprehended militated with the charter.

I have not designedly misrepresented any part of your message. Instructions, in the case you referred to, appear to me to militate with the charter no more than in any other case which I could then, or at any time since, think of; and I thought I had the same reason to suppose you denied the force of instructions in general, as in this particular case.

You say that by this special grant of power to a Governour the Crown excludes itself from a right of controul. Why should the specifying the particular parts of the Governour's power take away the Crown's right of controul, any more than a grant of the powers of government in general terms? I pray you would attend to the charter, and consider that the particular parts of the Governour's power, which are specified, are such as the Governour, under the first charter, had no right to. By virtue of that charter he could neither call, adjourn, or prorogue, nor dissolve, the General Court. He had no power of nominating judges, justices, sheriffs, &c. no negative upon any acts of the Assembly, nor of the Council, no power of appointing military officers, nor any sort of military power, more than any other person in the government. The agents for the colony, as appears by sufficient memorials, were then soliciting in England that the Governour, to be appointed, might be restrained, and have no more power in these cases than the Governour then in place in the colony. Does it then look probable that these parts of the general power of the Governour were enumerated in order to divest the Crown of its right of controul? Do you imagine that when it is declared the Governour shall have *full* power by himself, or any chief commander *to be appointed by him*, to govern the militia, that it was the intent of the Crown to give to a subject an uncontrolable military power? And yet these are the words of the charter. Is it not therefore without doubt that these enumerations were made merely to exclude all claim from any authority within the colony? If this be a just observation, there is nothing to distinguish the case you refer to from any other. No part of my conduct has ever given you any room to suggest that I hold the King's instructions above the laws, or that I can be justified in depriving the people of any privilege to which they have a right by charter.

You then complain that I have injured you in charging you with explaining away the prerogative in the Crown or Governour to adjourn or prorogue the Court; but add, that this prerogative must be exercised for the publick good. The publick good, you might have added, is the great purpose for which government is instituted. You afterwards observe, that "in the present case, when every reason arising from convenience, safety, and utility, demonstrates and urges the fitness of the Court's sitting in Boston, the convening and keeping it elsewhere, contrary to the mind of the two Houses, and the province in general, we humbly apprehend, is an exercise of the prerogative, if not against law, yet certainly against ancient usage, and unwarranted by the reason which supports all prerogative, namely, the publick good." If you had submitted to this exercise of the prerogative in this instance, I should have considered this paragraph in the nature of a remonstrance only, in order to induce me to alter the measure, from a conviction of the inexpediency of it, for I wish to put the most favourable sense upon your expressions; but when your declining to do business is taken into consideration also, had I no reason to say that all this, taken together, explained away the prerogative into your own hands, and the hands of the people? You have not indeed expressly said that you will not proceed to business. I wish I may have misapprehended your intentions; but, if I have done it, you certainly have given me so much reason to do it that I cannot be chargeable with want of candour or justice. You have as little reason to charge me with an intention to bring upon you his Majesty's displeasure, or procure an alteration in the constitution. If either of these should ever be the case, they must be attributed to some other cause, and not to any thing which I have done.

My only intention in my answer to your message is to vindicate myself from the charges made against me. I shall therefore take no notice of any other parts of it. I despair of prevailing with you to concur in sentiment with me. I am convinced that any farther arguments will only tend to increase the breaches which I should think myself happy to be able to repair.

MILTON, *June* 20, 1770. T. HUTCHINSON.

Last Tuesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, one of the M'Masters, the noted importers contrary to the agreement of the merchants, and to whom it was lately intimated that it was the minds of the inhabitants in general that they should depart the town with their persons and properties, as they would avoid the consequences of the publick resentment, was taken at the south part of the town and put into a cart with some tar in a barrel and a bag of feathers; but on his being carted some time on his way to King street, where it was said he was to undergo the indignity of this modern punishment, when the cart drew near the Townhouse he appeared to be greatly frightened, which the humanity of some persons present imagining might produce a fainting fit, he was thereupon permitted to go into a Gentleman's house for a short time, properly attended, in order to recover himself, where he soon after solemnly promised that if he might be spared from being tarred and feathered he would immediately leave the town and never come into it again. This being agreed to, upon condition that he should be carried out in a cart, he readily consented; and a chair being placed therein, in lieu of the tar barrel, he was then carted out of town as far as Roxbury line, and having sworn that he would abide by his promise, he was then dismissed, without receiving any damage, and his numerous attendants peaceably returned again. Search was made for another of the M'Masters, but he could not be found. A third, who went to Marblehead, was ordered out of that town. From thence he went to Salem, where he could get no lodging; and a signal being there given, he was obliged to quit that town also.

The reports from London are that the duty on tea will be taken off this session of Parliament, and the Board of Commissioners removed.

NEW YORK, *July* 2.

MONDAY night, being the 25th ult. a comet was seen. On Wednesday eve it was a little westward of the Milky Way, and, from a cursory view, judged to be near the right shoulder of Serpentarius. Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, it was 5 degrees east of Alpha Lyræ. Sunday evening, 9 o'clock, it was 6 or 7 degrees east of the Pole Star, and nearly in a range with Beta in Ursa Major and the Pole Star, having passed not less than *forty six degrees* the last 24 hours. Amazing rapidity! The tail, being turned from us, is invisible; and we see only the nucleus, or the head enveloped in a dusky atmosphere.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 19.

YESTERDAY evening arrived in town, from New York, Colonel RICHARD BLAND, and PATRICK HENRY, Esq; who lately went to that place, being appointed by the General Assembly to meet commissioners from the other colonies, to treat with the northern Indians respecting trade, &c. Very little business was transacted, the commissioners from Pennsylvania and Quebec not attending.

On Monday night a villain who was pardoned last Oyer court, and entered as a sailor, about a fortnight ago, on board the Sarah, Drew, lying at York, bound for Bristol, broke open the mate's chest, and robbed him of about 90l. cash. He made his escape in the ship's boat, but was pursued next morning and taken, on his way to Hampton, and all the money found upon him.

The same night, about nine o'clock, Mr. Scrivener's store, in this place, was very near being robbed, the thief having entered at the window, but made his escape on Mr. Scrivener's luckily coming home at the time.

Captain Boyd, of the snow Christie, in six weeks from Cadiz, informs that a Danish fleet had arrived in the Mediterranean, and was refused admittance into that port. The place of its destination is not known, but supposed to join the Russian fleet.

The Boston frigat has brought two vessels into Hampton road, which she seized in Potowmack river; for want, we hear, of proper credentials from the District in which they took their lading, although no dutiable goods were on board.

The Magdalen cutter, Captain Collins, is arrived at Norfolk from Halifax; by whom we learn that Captain Gambier was expected there daily, to relieve Commodore Hood.

The ship mentioned in our last to have arrived at Norfolk, with goods that had been refused at New York and Philadelphia, is to load in Potowmack with tobacco. She has now on board 24 bales, 18 boxes, and 9 casks, of refused goods.

Association sure but last.

Mary Davis. William Goodson. James Geddy, William Pierce, Matthew Davenport. Thomas Waine, William Byrd Davis.

NORFOLK, *July* 16. This day arrived here the sloop Molly, Valentine Wightman, of Rhode Island, last from Philadelphia, laden with rum and molosses, which had been refused at that place. Captain Wightman came here with a view of disposing of his cargo; but finding how matters stood, he intends to return to Rhode Island without delay. In justice to Captain Wightman, we must say that he behaved very well upon the occasion.

HAMPTON, *July* 13. Sailed yesterday the John, Breakhill, for Liverpool. Captain Cowper, for Glasgow, laden with naval stores, who sailed two days ago, sprung a leak, and now lies sunk between the bars off Fort George.

WARSAW, *April* 18.

AN express arrived from the Russian army last Sunday hath brought advice that the Tartars, who had endeavoured to prevent the Russians passing the Niester near Bender, have been beaten; many horses were taken from them, and they are retired to Koerselhau. They have ravaged the country in the environs of Miakowski, Taleczin, and Berzada; they carried away every thing, except old and infirm persons, whom they murdered.

General Panin hath made preparations for commencing the siege of Bender, in the month of May.

Letters from Walachia import that Lieutenant General Stoffeln hath lately beaten a body of Turks who had passed the Danube, made 700 of them prisoners, and sent them to Chocsim.

The confederates dismite more and more. Major Ronne hath beaten them in Great Poland, and Major Drewitz in Little Poland. We are assured that the famous Mosawski is taken, and that Sawa hath been defeated and is fled to Prussia.

LONDON, *May* 7.

Substance of the great DEBATES *yesterday in the* HOUSE *of* LORDS.

The following resolution was moved by the Earl of CHATHAM.

"*Resolved*,

THAT it is the opinion of this House that the advice inducing his Majesty to give the answer to a late humble address, remonstrance, and petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, in Common Hall assembled, is of a most dangerous tendency, inasmuch as thereby the exercise of the dearest rights of the subjects (namely, to petition the King for redress of grievances, to complain of violation of the freedom of election, to pray dissolution of Parliament, to point out malpractices in Administration, and to urge the removal of evil Ministers) has, under pretence of reproving certain parts of the said remonstrance and petition, by the generality of one compendious word, contents, been indiscriminately checked with reprimand; and the afflicted citizens of London have heard, from the Throne itself, that the contents of their humble address, remonstrance, and petition, laying their complaints and injuries at the feet of the sovereign, as father of his people, able and willing to redress them, cannot but be considered by his Majesty as disrespectful to himself, injurious to his Parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the constitution."

This motion being regularly read, the mover spoke to the following purport:

My Lords,

"I am to consider, in consequence of this motion, what it was the Lord Mayor, &c. of the city of London, requested, in order to discover what reasons they gave, by this requisition, for such an answer, an answer so harsh that it baffles my reading in the history of this country to equal it. They requested, my Lords, very humbly, a reforation of the freedom of election, a dismission of unjust servants, and a dissolution of a Parliament that protected them, as they (the citizens of London) could not, legally, be represented by such. Now, my Lords, I do assert the truth of this petition; and I do likewise avow that the citizens of London, with the rest of his Majesty's subjects, have a right to petition not only by Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, but by a variety of acts of Parliament, numerous as they are expressive. Now, my Lords, let us consider the answer: No particular part of it is replied to, but the whole contents are at once disposed of! "That "this petition was disrespectful to himself (the King) injurious "to his Parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the "constitution."

"I am too well acquainted, my Lords, with the benignity and mildness of his Majesty's heart, to think him capable of giving such an answer; nor could he do it, with propriety, either in his regal or personal capacity. I must beg your patience, my Lords, to consider this a little more attentively. First, disrespectful to himself. How is a King to know this? Is he a judge what is disrespectful to him? No, my Lords; the laws are to determine this for him, the just interpreters of offences. Injurious to my Parliament! How injurious to Parliament? When the very nature of part of the petition refers to that freedom of election in the people by which they became a house of judicature. Irreconcileable to the principles of the constitution. When the very essence of the constitution not only permits, but requires, petitioning the Throne, and what the Stuarts never dared to thwart, in the zenith of power. I repeat again, my Lords, the King could never give such an answer from himself. I have too established an opinion of his head and heart; and indeed, my Lords, poor as my opinion is of Administration, I can hardly think it was a joint advice, but the opinion of one, or a few, for it is impossible but if there were many who were consulted about this measure some one of them must see the absurdity of it: For let me tell you, whoever they were (I do not care of what consequence) they were either fools or knaves. If the latter, they deserve to be treated with the just contempt of an injured people; if the former, they ought to have been sent to school before they were suffered to take the lead in publick office.

"When I mentioned the Livery of London, I thought I saw a sneer upon some faces; but let me tell you, my Lords, though I have the honour to sit in this illustrious House, as a Peer of the realm, coinciding with these honest Citizens in opinion, I am proud of the honour of associating my name with them: And let me tell the noblest of you all, it would be an honour to you. The Livery of London, my Lords, were respectable at the time of Cæsar's invasion; the Lord Mayor of London was a principal among the twenty five Barons who received Magna Charta from King John, and they have ever since been considered to have a principal weight in all affairs of government. How then have these respectable characters been treated? They have been sent away, sore afflicted, from his Majesty's presence, and reprimanded for pursuing their undoubted privileges.

"I remember, my Lords, when Greece was losing her freedom, Philip of Macedon (if my memory serves me) figuratively said, she had lost an eye. I may very well apply this expression to the stab our constitution received in the election for Middlesex, and say she has lost an eye, and add, that the other eye is so contused, and hurt in consequence, that I am afraid a total darkness will soon overspread the face of the constitution; for I do avow it, in my place in this illustrious assembly, that Colonel Luttrell is no representative of the people, but a nominee, thrust in by foes to the laws of this land, and the principles, the established principles, of the constitution."

Lord Pomfret made a short answer to this speech. He observed "that the House had been of late almost totally taken up by a popular Nobleman on a popular subject, and that he was sorry to find business so much impeded by requisitions incongruous in their very natures; as if these Noble Lords would, in the course of about six weeks, so change their opinions as now to condemn a measure they had then approved of, by addressing his Majesty on the propriety of his answer."

The Earl of Suffolk replied to him. He observed it was no unusual thing for the greatest lawyers to reverse their decrees, and he appealed to two Noble Lords on the woolpack (meaning Lords Mansfield and Camden) whether they did not lately declare they should be always ready to do so, when convinced that they had erred; but, he said, he was afraid the publick had to do with a perverse Ministry, who seemed pleased in thwarting their measures, as appeared plainly in their different treatment of the people of Ireland and England. In the former, contrary to publick desire (after they had taken away their money) they dissolved that Parliament; in that of the latter it is kept together, though its dissolution is echoed for from every part of the kingdom."

Lord Shelburne spoke next, and called upon the Ministry to reply. "No, my Lords (continued he) you sit secure in your majority; one while taking shelter behind the Throne, another while behind the House of Commons, and another while behind the House of Lords. Conscious of the rottenness of your cause, you dare not trust to it. I remember when I was first in administration, upon a new tax, I was called upon to defend it. My silence was imputed to my incapacity. I now call in turn, upon you, and desire you will defend yourselves. Some of you remember the day well; if not, I will put you in mind of it, by mentioning the words *finds* and *matters*. What, my Lords, quite silent! Yet, I see plainly what you so manfully depend on; but let me tell you, you have got, in the publick, a wolf by the ear, that, if he does not bite you, will worry you into justice."

Lord Temple stood up, and conjured them to make some defence. He begged it as a favour, and he was not used to ask favours, he said; for their own sakes he entreated them to make some defence, to say something for themselves. He called them the dumb Administration. He congratulated them upon their silence, which was convincing to the publick that they were not able to make any defence against the Noble Lord who made the motion; that they were utterly incapable of making any defence at all.

A pause now ensuing for some time, and none of the Ministry replying, the Duke of Richmond rose up, and called upon them a second time to defend themselves. "I call upon Administration to defend themselves. A Noble Lord (says he) who spoke just now (meaning Lord Pomfret) harped upon an expression, dropped by a Noble Lord (Lord Chatham) relative to secret influence, and seemed to call for an explanation upon that phrase. I will explain it to that Noble Lord, that secret influence are measures adopted by a set of men, who, on his Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms, listed under the banners of the Earl of Bute, and have ever since directed all their attention more to intrigues, and their own emoluments, than the good of the publick. This is that secret influence; and if that Noble Lord, or his adherents, want to be farther informed, I refer them to an excellent pamphlet just published, called *Thoughts on the cause of the present discontents*."

At the end of every speech the friends of Administration called out *the question! the question!* And it being near six o'clock, the House divided, when there appeared 85 against the motion to 35 for it; so that the business was over by six, which was expected to last until midnight.

May 8. This morning some advices were received from his Majesty's Consul at Scanderoon, by the way of Venice, which mention that a revolt was premeditated in Syria and Palestine to throw off the Turkish yoke.

We are informed that Lord Chatham and his adherents have had some singular overtures made to them from a certain quarter, which have been refused.

Thursday the 17th instant is fixed for proroguing both Houses of Parliament, and putting an end to the present session.

May 10. We hear that strict orders have been given that no person, of what rank soever, shall be allowed in future to sell out of the army, that did not purchase into it.

The following Noblemen are now toasted by all the SONS of LIBERTY, viz. Chatham, Portland, Plymouth, Rockingham, Abingdon, Boyle, Grosvenor, Stanhope, Ponsonby, Suffolk, Richmond, Radnor, Fitzwilliam, Archer, Temple, Torrington, Rutland, John Bangor, Wycombe, Fortescue, Huntingdon, Tankerville, Abergavenny, King, Ferrers, Lyttleton, Bolton, Camden, Coventry, Buckinghamshire, Scarborough, Manchester, Northumberland.

It was asserted the other day, by a patriotick Earl, "that the minds of three fourths of the people were notoriously alienated from their allegiance, and that they were almost ready to prove it by their actions." To which a certain Duke replied: "If that nominal majority were to draw their swords in their confidence, he would risk his own head on their finding themselves confoundedly mistaken."

It is said to be in agitation to allow, by a publick act of the city of London, 1000l. a year, out of the city chamber, to Mr. Wilkes, for publick service.

Yesterday a great number of people assembled in the lobby of the House of Commons, and the avenues adjoining, in consequence of a report which had been spread that Mr. Alderman Wilkes intended to go thither that day to claim a seat. The crowd was so great that the members were hindered from passing and repassing, whereupon the gallery was ordered to be locked, and the lobby to be cleared; but Mr. Wilkes did not go to the House.

The state of the colonies came under consideration on Tuesday, and very warm debates ensued, much altercation, and great variety of sentiment. Colonel Barre was very severe upon the military, and more so upon the Ministry for investing them with discretionary powers, independent of the civil magistrate, which was, to all intents and purposes, establishing a military government in the colonies. The Lord Mayor was very warm, and in the heat of debate dropped some expressions that gave occasion to those who differed from him to smile. "Aye, aye (says he) you may laugh, but I tell you these proceedings are contrary to the laws of God and Man." The debate lasted until past twelve, but we have not yet been able to learn the result. An evening paper, indeed, says that the Ministry have come to a resolution to send five regiments to America immediately. We are told, however, that no person will be employed in his Majesty's revenue there who has not been first employed in their mother country, many of the present disorders taking their rise from the ignorance of those in power with the duties of the offices committed to them.

Prince Wolkonski, the Russian Ambassadour at Warsaw, has received the following particulars concerning the progress of the Russian affairs in the Morea. That the Imperial fleet, consisting of 18 men of war of the line, some frigates, and other small vessels, had landed a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the use of the inhabitants, who, having joined the Russian troops, had made themselves masters of Calamatra, Mystitra, Coron, and Modon; and that after this disembarkation the Russian fleet had continued their voyage to the Archipelago. It is added that the Greeks of Corfu and Cephalonia, and even the Jesuits, had taken refuge in the Russian army, being under the most terrible apprehensions of cruel treatment from the common enemy. That the Turks themselves, who inhabit Greece, Macedonia, and Albania, being seized with a panick, had declared their willingness to submit to her Czarian Majesty, and to pay her tribute. That the famous Stephano, who commanded the Grecian and Russian army after the first advantages, thought only of fortifying the places he had taken, and levying troops, until the arrival of some Russian succours, that were soon expected at Avlon. That he hath established an hospital for the sick, and some magazines, at Maina. And that the carpenters worked incessantly in building three Greek vessels, one of 24 guns, and two of 12 each, besides two others, of 24 guns each, to be in readiness at Albania to take on board the expected succours.

It is rumoured that letters from Paris, by the last mail, mention an express having been sent off with some very important despatches for the French Ambassadour at Constantinople; the subject of which is said to be that the Court of Versailles cannot think at present of embroiling itself with the rest of Europe, by openly taking part with the Grand Seignior.

All the letters, papers, &c. which can any way lead to the tracing the causes of a late melancholy event at Boston, are ordered to be laid before a respectable society.

A patriotick Colonel, and member of a political club, has declared, both within and without doors, to his friends, that, notwithstanding his anger against the late murders, he will coolly and impartially join with the Ministry in their researches to bring to light every particular relative to that transaction.

It is said that great pains are taking, by the friends of Administration, to prevent the intended appeal to the people, which is of such a nature as may be productive of very serious consequences.

It is now said that Mr. Wilkes never intended to go to the House in the manner lately represented, though one of his friends, more warm than wise, had counselled him so to do, and afterwards propagated the report.

May 12. A certain great man, it is said, is again prepared for a grand debate, and has intimated that about the middle of next week he shall again attend his duty in a certain place; from whence we may easily conclude that there will be a full assembly, and warm debates.

A petition of a very extraordinary nature is intended to be presented to a great personage by the colony merchants.

Letters from Cracow give a dismal account of the fresh excesses committed by the Confederates within the districts of that city and of Sandomir; where they have plundered the houses of the Dissidents, carried off their provisions, and even the grain destined to sow the land, which is become a mere desert.

Letters from Berlin, dated April 14th, mention that his Prussian Majesty still continues very ill of the gout, but that it is hoped his life is not in danger.

We hear that some late letters from Gibraltar mention that the Emperour of Morocco had agreed to open the communication with his dominions, and in the mean time to send an Ambassadour to England, to settle the differences at present subsisting between the two Courts.

A patriotick Nobleman, and his friends, have frequent consultations on the present state of affairs in America, the result of which will be communicated to a great assembly the beginning of the approaching week.

It is said that some very important matters will be agitated in an august assembly on Monday next, relative to Boston, and that the revenue acts will be again considered.

We are informed that the report of several ships of the line having been lately ordered to America is entirely without foundation, and that no measures of any kind will be carried into execution on that continent until the sense of two great assemblies is known.

It having been doubted by some persons whether an august assembly could, with propriety, call in question the affair of the sudden prorogation of a great society in a neighbouring kingdom, it may not be amiss to mention a patriotick Gentleman's opinion on the question. "This House (says he) has a coercive power over Ministers in every part of the British empire; and I hope that the afflicted country of Ireland will obtain from the legislature here that reparation which her own Parliament can no longer give her, and that your policy and interest will induce you to do that which justice demands from you."

Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge is so well recovered from his late indisposition that he attended yesterday at the Mansion House, at a consultation held by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Townsend, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Beardmore, and several others of the Common Council. As soon as it was over his Lordship issued out summonses for holding a court of Common Council on Monday next, at Guildhall, when the affair relating to the three companies making an order not to obey the Lord Mayor's precepts, excepting on days of election, will come on again. After the business of the court is over Mr. Alderman Wilkes will be elegantly entertained by the Common Council of Farringdon ward Without, at the Mitre tavern in Fleet street.

We hear from several market towns, and principal villages, in Huntingdonshire, that upon account of the free and honourable manner in which Sir Robert Bernard was elected member for the city and liberty of Westminster, the greatest rejoicings were made that were ever known upon the like occasion, so much is that worthy young Baronet still respected in his native county.

On a motion being made, in a great assembly, for an address to his Majesty to have the state of the military establishment in America reconsidered and rectified, the Ministry declared that the troops are withdrawn from Boston, and will not be sent there again until the civil magistrate calls for their assistance; and that his Majesty had given orders to have the state of the commissions, and the military commands in that country, laid before the Crown lawyers, in order that it might be revised and rectified, and put upon a constitutional footing.

A variety of resolutions relative to America were lately moved, when, after long debates, they divided upon the second resolution, purporting that the letters and orders sent by the Ministry to the Governours in America were the causes of the present discontents there, viz. 79 for the resolution, and 196 against it.

On the question upon the American affairs last Wednesday, Mr. Burke spoke for three hours and a half, without ceasing.

It is rumoured that Governour Pownall, formerly Governour of Massachusetts Bay, will, at the desire of the Ministry, resume his government, until the distractions at Boston, and the colonies in general, are subsided.

We are told that a certain colony agent has proposed to Administration to settle the American disputes by arbitration. Five arbiters to be chosen by the Ministry, and five by the Americans, and those ten to be at liberty to call in five more; the place of arbitration London, and the award to be made in three months from their first meeting.

It is said that Lord Chatham has declared he will be at Westminster on Tuesday next.

It is asserted that Lord Chatham has eight more motions to make before the close of the present sessions.

We hear that upwards of 400l. were collected for Mr. Wilkes at the town of Worcester, by a certain secretary, while he was at that place on the circuit.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes did business yesterday at the Mansion House for the Lord Mayor.

Wednesday two more of the publishers of the evening papers were ordered to be taken into custody, for publishing the proceedings of an august assembly, contrary to their express rules and orders.

May 13. Earl Temple, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Lyttleton, the Right Hon. George Grenville, and Thomas Pitt, Esq; dined with Lord Mansfield, at his Lordship's house in Caenwood, on Saturday last.

After the division of a certain society on Wednesday last, a Gentleman in Administration, exulting, told a worthy Baronet in opposition that they had gained a complete victory. "No wonder, replied the Baronet, *Your troops are better paid than ours.*"

Counsellor Wedderburn, speaking of American affairs a few days ago, said, "In the reign of Charles II. you conquered America, in the reign of George III. you lost America, for I cannot consider it now as any part of the British empire."

Letters from Leghorn, of the 12th of April, seem to confirm the report that the natives of Egypt had taken the advantage of the present war to throw off the Turkish yoke, and that the famous Ali Beg has been universally acknowledged.

The Sheriff and City Remembrancer, who went yesterday to St. James's to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the city's second address, remonstrance, and petition, are ordered to go again tomorrow for his Majesty's answer, when he will be waited on by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, for that purpose.

We hear that a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Westminster will soon be at their Guildhall, to consider of a second remonstrance to the Throne; and that the county of Middlesex will follow the example, also Newcastle, &c. &c.

Some letters from Venice mention advice having been received there of a naval victory being obtained by the Russians over part of the Turkish fleet, near the strait of the Dardanelles, in which the latter met with great loss.

We hear that this day, after breaking up of a Board of Trade and Plantations, some despatches were sent off to Falmouth from Lord Hillsborough's office, to be forwarded to New York.

BOSTON, *June* 28.

WE cannot give our readers any thing that can be depended on as to the article of the duty on tea. The report at Falmouth was that the duty on tea would be taken off this session of Parliament, and that they expected to have the account by the next post. At Bristol it was thought the duty would not be taken off. A few days more will determine one way or the other.

A letter from Connecticut mentions that the universal consternation the contents and purport of the late letter they received from the trade at New York gave the people of all ranks there was easier to be conceived than expressed, nor to be conceived but by those who have been present at news of some publick misfortune first spreading.

NEW YORK, *June* 9.

Extract of a letter from the *Mole, St. Nicholas*, in the island of *Hispaniola*, June 8.

SINCE my last, of the 31st ultimo, we have had in this island an earthquake, I believe equal to that of Lisbon. It happened on Sunday evening the 3d instant, at 7 o'clock. The shock was felt in this port, but did no damage; but at Port au Prince it has laid every house to the ground, excepting one that is built of wood, by Reboan, upon an old ship. About 300 whites, besides Negroes, have lost their lives. All the plantations in the plain of Cul de Sac have suffered in the like manner. A little villages in the plain of Leogane, and that town, have suffered in the same manner; only three houses remain standing, and the Governor's Priesthouse is one of them, which you know is a strong wooden house. Petit Goave, and the adjacent plain, have equally suffered. We have no account yet from the south side of the Mole. St. Marks, Port de Paix, the Cape, and Fort Dauphin, have escaped from any damage.

"A very high mountain, standing close by the shore, was thrown into the sea, which caused a swell to rise to the height of 130 feet above the common surface. Another large mountain, about ten miles from Port au Prince, back in the country, was blown up into the air, leaving a large basin of near 3 or 4 fathoms deep. Captain Malbone and Stanton felt the shock pretty hard at the Mole, about 130 or 140 miles from Port au Prince, but no damage was sustained at that place.

P. S. Since the above we have had letters from the Cape, which say that the plantation works in that plain have considerably suffered, and some houses, though few, in the town.

Yesterday sailed the Earl of Halifax packet, with the mail for Falmouth. She carries orders from the merchants here for a general importation of goods, except the single article TEA (on which the duty laid by the Parliament for raising a revenue in America remains unrepealed) and all other goods on which a duty for the like purpose may be laid. These orders are in consequence of a late alteration in the non importation agreement, which, since the people of Boston and Philadelphia have refused their consent to, has been made, upon the subscription of about 800 of the inhabitants, which the opposite party, who were against the alteration, say is about a fourth part of the people who had a right to vote upon this occasion, but who, thinking the proceedings irregular, refused to sign on any side. They intend to publish a protest, with their names subscribed, as also of the principals on the other side. The principles of this dispute, for want of room, cannot be explained in this paper, but may be in our next.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12.

YESTERDAY noon arrived here an express from the merchants committee at New York to that of this city, acquainting them that they had broke through their non importation agreement, and had sent home orders for goods. When the matter was known among the people here, the mildest epithet that could be given them was that the New Yorkers were traitors to their country, themselves, and ages yet unborn; who, no doubt, when groaning under a British yoke, will for ever curse the traitors.

Advertisements.

DUMFRIES, *July* 10, 1770.

WANTED immediately, on freight to *Britain*, a VESSEL of 3 to 400 hhds. of tobacco burthen.

2 CUMBERLAND WILSON.

Journeymen Tailors

may depend on meeting with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber, in *Blandford*.

2‖ ANDREW HAMILTON.

EIGHTY very likely SLAVES, chiefly Virginia born, will be sold at Albemarle *courthouse on* Thursday *the 9th of* August *next; 45 for ready money, or good merchants notes payable at the* October *General Court, and* 35 *upon credit until* June *next. Since my advertisement in Mr.* Rind's *paper this additional number has fallen into my hands.*

JOHN HAWKINS.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 15, 1770.

THE partnership of *Marsden, Hodgson,* and Co. being dissolved by the death of one of their partners who resided in *Great Britain*, I request the favour of all persons who have accounts open with that concern to call on me and have them closed. Those indebted are required to make speedy payment, or to give bond, with good security, for their respective balances. Those the company are indebted to will be settled with, and paid off, agreeable to my agreements with them. All accounts not paid off, or bond and security given for, between this and next *October* General Court, will be sued for, without farther notice, by the subscriber, who is the only acting partner in *Virginia*, and cannot give longer indulgence.

JAMES MARSDEN.

FREDERICKSBURG, JULY 10, 1770.

I HAVE just completed a MERCHANT MILL within 200 yards of *Fredericksburg*, and convenient to a landing where sea vessels may quickly load that do not draw more than ten feet water. I expect to be able to manufacture upwards of 20,000 bushels of wheat in a year, which is more than my present stock can afford to supply the mill with, without some assistance of my friends. I therefore propose to manufacture wheat for merchants, or others, on the following moderate terms: I will grind, bolt, and pack the flower, *chamft* and fine, for 4d. sterling for every bushel of wheat delivered to me, and deliver all the bran, or for 3d. sterling if the brand is left as my own; and I shall charge no more than 3 s. 4 d. sterling for each flower barrel and nailing, and 1 s. 8 d. sterling for each bread barrel and nailing, and I will deliver it at the landing or mill, as the owner may choose. I cannot undertake to manufacture a less quantity than 100 bushels for any one person on the above terms, a less quantity I shall require the usual toll for; and if the merchants in my neighbourhood, or elsewhere, will encourage me largely, I will agree not only to take my pay in wheat for manufacturing (if they choose it) at the market price, but for whatever flower or ship bread they may buy of me I will agree to take one third part of the price in *West India* or other goods, at the market price, and the other two thirds in cash on three months credit. I am ready to treat with any Gentleman who may be willing to make a trial of this trade, which I think would be to our mutual advantage, especially as the people of this country, now going largely on making wheat, will pay the merchants in that commodity. I would recommend to all dealers in wheat to buy none but what is threshed or trod out on a plank floor, and to weigh it; if it turns out 60 wt. per bushel the profit will be worth while, as well to the maker as the buyer, but if under that standard the real loss will be equal to a penny a pound for what it falls short of that weight in each bushel. I am willing to contract for a number of years for the purchase of wheat, and for the sale of flower and ship bread. 3 m. ROGER DIXON.

SUSSEX, JULY 11, 1770.

THE subscriber, intending in a few weeks to take his passage for *Britain*, begs leave to make his most grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto employed him; and as he purposes to return to this land of liberty as soon as possible, hopes for a continuation of their employ. He also requests that those who have omitted sending the money for repairing their watches would do it as soon as possible, that he may be the better enabled to accomplish his design in going to *Britain*. He expects to depart the colony by the middle of *August*, at farthest.

3‖ WILLIAM WYLIE.

AS the FERRY at *Swan's Point* is now lowered to the old price of 1 s. 3 d. for man and horse, which is one third cheaper than any ferry upon *James* river, or I believe in *Virginia*, according to the distance, I hope those that were formerly customers to that place will now make it their way to *Williamsburg*, as they may depend on as ready a passage as can be given. HENRY DAVIS.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *courthouse, on the first* Thursday *in* September *next, being court day,*

THE valuable TRACT of LAND called SCOTCH TOWN, in that county, containing 4600 acres, either entire or in parcels, as shall suit purchasers. A reasonable credit will be given, to be made known at the day of sale.

On the third *Thursday* in *September*, at *King William* courthouse, being that court day, will be sold, on the same terms, the MANSION HOUSE of the late *John Robinson*, Esq; in *King* and *Queen* county, with upwards of 1300 acres of high land, and above 600 acres of marsh, adjoining. Bond and security to be given to

EDMUND PENDLETON, } Administrators.
PETER LYONS, }

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 17, 1770.

FOR Charter the snow CHRISTIE, ROBERT BOYD master, burthen about three hundred hogsheads. For terms apply to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin*.

HEPBURN & MITCHELL.

The subscriber has for SALE

EIGHT thousand acres of LAND, lying at the falls of *Dan* river, in *Pittsylvania* county, on which are several plantations. It is equal to any land either on *Dan* or *Roanoke* rivers for tobacco, and very good for stock. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me, in *Cumberland* county, or to Mr. *Robert Donald*, merchant, at *Warwick*. CHARLES CLAY.

Just come to hand,

A LARGE quantity of white and brown THREAD STOCKINGS, some very fine, BREECHES PATTERNS of the same, a large quantity of *Irish* LINENS, mostly fine, BLUE LINEN, *British* OSNABRUGS, WOMENS STAYS, and CALIMANCO SHOES; to be sold at my store, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 19, 1770. 1 JACOB ALLAN.

For the benefit of the owners or ensurers, on Tuesday *next, the 24th instant, will be sold, for ready money,*

FOUR hundred and seventy barrels of TAR, and fifty barrels of TURPENTINE, saved from the sloop *Charming Polly, John Kent* late master.

NORFOLK, *July* 17, 1770. GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

On Thursday *the 16th of* August *next, being* Sussex *court day, will be sold to the highest bidder, at* Sussex *courthouse (if a court, if not, at the succeeding court)*

SEVEN thousand five hundred and twenty six pounds of TRANSFER TOBACCO, being the publick depositum in the said county. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *October* next, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, to *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Esq; Treasurer of the colony of *Virginia*, agreeable to the act of Assembly for raising a publick levy. At the same time will be sold, for ready money, by the cashier for the said county, and by the churchwardens of *Albemarle* parish, in the said county of *Sussex*, about 30,000 lbs. of TRANSFER TOBACCO, for the benefit of the said county and parish; at which time all persons who have any legal demands against the county and parish aforesaid are desired to attend, that they may receive satisfaction.

4 WILLIAM MASON, D. Sh.

For LIVERPOOL.

NOW lying in *Pamunkey* river, at *Holt's* landing, a little below Colonel *Ruffin's* ferry, the ship *Potomac, John Hudson* commander, which will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, at 8 l. sterling a tun, and will sail by the 15th of *September* next. Those inclinable to ship are desired to send their notes, or orders, to Mr. *Peter Lyons* in *Hanover*, Mr. *William Todd* at *Todd's* warehouse, Mr. *John Lewis* in *Williamsburg*, or to the Captain on board.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 23d of *June* last, a Negro man named FRANK, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a scar on his right cheek, and the sinews in one of his hams seems to be drawn up in knots. He ran away some time ago, was on board a flat, and worked as a freeman. This is to forewarn all masters of vessels from harbouring the said slave, or employing him in any manner, as they may expect to be prosecuted if they do, by

DAVID SCOTT.

COMMITTED to *Isle of Wight* county jail, as a vagrant, a person who calls himself PETER M'CANN, but supposed to be a runaway servant, and answers the description of *Mr. Robert Rutherford's* servant advertised in the *Virginia* Gazette in *June* last, being lame in his heel or ankle, and of the size and complexion of the said servant, but has not lost an upper tooth on the left side, though by its being shorter, and standing into his mouth, appears on a slight view as if wanting. He says he is a schoolmaster, and kept school at Captain *William Newton's*, in *King George* county, part of last year. When taken up he had with him a well made bay horse, about 8 years old, 13 hands high, shod before, and branded on the near buttock ●. He also sold another small bay horse at *Portsmouth*, both which are supposed to be stolen. If a runaway, the owner will get him by applying to *John Taylor*, jailer, at *Smithfield*, who has also the horse in his possession.

By order of Court,

3 RICHARD BAKER, Clerk.

COMMITTED to the prison of *York*, a Negro boy who says his name is WILLIAM FLORENCE, that he is free, and was born in the *Indian* town, on *Pamunkey* river, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a smiling countenance, and remarkable pert when spoke to. If such a lad hath absconded from service, the owner may get him, on paying charges, of

W. MITCHELL.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Osborne's*, a bright bay horse, with a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, a natural pacer, and paces very fast, had on a bridle and saddle when he went away, and branded on the near shoulder IA. Whoever returns him to the subscriber, at *Osborne's*, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward,

3‖ CHARLES BURTON, jun.

TAKEN up, in *Chesterfield*, a sorrel horse, about 4 feet 5 inches high, and branded on the near shoulder V; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

‖ THOMAS OSBORNE.

PRINCE GEORGE, *July* 1, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership between *John Gilliam* and Co. is dissolved; and that on *Wednesday* the first of *August* next will be sold, to the highest bidder, at *Broadway's*, on *Appamattox* river, the snow *Prince George*, belonging to the said partnership, together with her rigging, tackle, apparel, furniture, and longboat. She is about three years old, burthen upwards of 100 tuns, a strong, sound, well built vessel, and calculated either for the *West India* or tobacco trade. Nine months credit will be allowed the purchaser, upon giving bond, with approved security. All persons who have any demands against the said partnership are desired to apply for payment, and those indebted are requested to pay their respective balances immediately to Mr. *John Gilliam*, sen. who is empowered to receive the same.

‖ JOHN GILLIAM, & Co.

N. B. At the same time will be sold a decked flat, about 18 months old, burthen 700 bushels of grain, on the same credit as above.

POETS CORNER.

ELEGY.

THOUGH balmy slumbers seal each eye,
And hovering dreams each fancy cheer,
Long tedious nights I waking lie;
Good Gods! what am I doom'd to bear!
Each pleasure's with Belinda fled,
Deep sorrows rankle in my mind;
For, ah! she's number'd with the dead,
Who ne'er prov'd faithless or unkind.
No more, dear maid, I'll view thy charms,
With all a lover's fond surprise;
Death grasps thee with his wither'd arms,
And darkness dims thy radiant eyes.
O grizzelly power, why lovers part?
Why from me snatch the willing maid?
Pierce with thy keenest shafts my heart,
And let me hasten to her shade.
Yet, tyrant, now I feel thy hand
Lie heavy on my panting breast;
Gladly I yield to thy command,
And gladly sink to endless rest.
Before me lies, perplexing maze!
The dreadful region yet unknown;
By slow degrees my strength decays,
My spirit struggles to be gone.
Cold damps my body overspread,
And darkness swims before my eyes;
I'll soon be laid in earth, a lowly bed,
Never, ah! never more to rise.
Swains, lay me lifeless in yon tomb,
Fast by my dear Belinda's side,
Where mournful yew trees shed a gloom,
And nameless rills meandering glide.

STREPHON.

At a Court held for JAMES CITY *county,*
July 9, 1770.

ORDERED,

THAT the sheriff give notice twice in the *Virginia* Gazette that the courthouse of this county, and the lot whereon it stands, will be sold, pursuant to law, at publick auction, to the highest bidder, at the next court, upon such terms as shall be then directed by the court.

2 BEN. WALLER, Cl. Cur.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 12, 1770.

THOSE persons who have any demands against the subscriber are desired to send in their accounts, and they shall be immediately discharged.

2§ JAMES GEDDY.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Henrico*, the 12th of *June* last, a Negro fellow named JOE, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 20 years old, well set, of a yellowish complexion, has a scar under his right eye across his cheek bone, and is a fiddler; had on when he went away a *Virginia* cloth coat and jacket, and large checkered trousers. Whoever brings him to me, or gives such intelligence that I get him again, shall have twenty shillings reward.

JOHN HARWOOD, sen.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, in *Cumberland*, the 5th of this instant *(June)* an indented *Irish* servant man named RICHARD WALSH, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably well set, full faced, a fair complexion, light brown curled hair, large eyebrows, has a down look, frowns when he speaks, and pretends to understand ditching and gardening; he took with him a felt or coarse castor hat about half worn, a blue plains short coat and breeches, a short white plains waistcoat without sleeves, an *Irish* linen shirt, and several oznabrug ones, a pair of black knit worsted breeches, several pair of oznabrug trousers, a pair of plain white and a pair of blue ribbed yarn stockings, and *Virginia* made shoes, with buckles in them. Whoever conveys the said servant to me, in *Cumberland*, shall have 3 l. reward, and if taken 60 miles from home 5 l. All masters of ships, and others, are requested not to entertain him. 8 WILLIAM FLEMMING.

N. B. He was seen the day before he went off with a *Scotch* servant woman, who calls herself *Mary Tanker*, also run away, belonging to Mr. *William Gay*.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a small black horse, about 6 years old, has some saddle spots, shod before, had on a middle sized jarring bell, but no brand perceivable; posted, and appraised to 4 l. 10 s.

THOMAS STRIBLING.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, an opossum coloured gray mare, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, about 3 or 4 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, trots and gallops well, had on an old bell tied with a stirrup leather, the clapper a nail, and lead run round the head of it; posted, and appraised to 3 l. 1 JOSEPH CHAFFIN.

ELIZABETH CITY, *June* 29, 1770.

ALL persons that have any claims against the estate of the late Mr. *William Westwood*, deceased, are desired to make them known; and those that are indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the same by the last day of *August* next, or give good security, otherwise suits will be commenced, without farther notice, in the General Court, for all sums above ten pounds.

To be SOLD, pursuant to the will of the said Mr. *Westwood*, the following tracts and pieces of LAND, *viz.* One tract in *Charles* parish, *York* county, purchased of *Thomas Trotter*, containing 103 acres; 100 acres, drawn in the Hon. *William Byrd*'s lottery, No. 825; some lots in the town of *Blandford*; one tract in *Elizabeth City*, about a mile from *Hampton*, with a commodious brick dwelling-house, and other outhouses, and contains 110 acres; a piece purchased of *Richard Street*, containing 30 acres, near *Hampton*. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts or pieces of land may know the terms by applying to JAMES WALLACE, HENRY KING, } Executors.

HAMPTON, JULY 9, 1770.

RUN AWAY this morning, being a second time, from *Thomas Younghusband*, a Negro wench named LYDIA (the property of *Isaac* and *Israel Younghusband*) about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stockey and well made, and has a likely face; had on when she went away a white oznabrug jacket and petticoat. I am pretty sure she is gone to *Williamsburg*, as she was before taken up on that road. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and brings her to me, or secures her in any of his Majesty's jails, so that I get her again, shall have 3 l. reward.

THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND.

WESTOVER, *July* 3, 1770.

IT gives me great concern to find I am obliged, once more, to apply in this publick manner to those Gentlemen who have not as yet paid for the lottery tickets they bought of me. I disposed of a fine estate in order to settle my affairs, and to do justice to every body I had dealings with; but, to my very great disappointment, I have not received a third part of the money the tickets sold for. I therefore hope I shall be excused for giving positive instructions to Mr. *Thomas Everard*, and Mr. *Bartlett Anderson*, to bring suits immediately against all persons whatever who do not pay them on their first application.

W. BYRD.

THE TRACT of LAND, lying in *Albemarle* county, on *Turkey* run, a branch of *Hardware* river, advertised to be sold by the subscriber on the 10th of *May* last, not being yet disposed of, this is to give notice that the above tract, containing 670 acres, will be sold at *Albemarle* courthouse on *Thursday* the 9th of *August* next, being court day, either together or in lots, as will be most agreeable to the purchasers. One half of the money to be paid down, and six months credit for the other half, on giving bond, with good security, to

5 ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

N. B. Mr. *John Walker*, of *Albemarle*, will attend the sale, and take bond.

To be SOLD, *altogether or in parcels,*

ABOUT twelve hundred acres of LAND, lying on *Herring* creek, in *Charles City* county, part of which is low ground, and will admit of being made fine meadow land.

The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, in *Dinwiddie* county.

4§ WILLIAM STITH, jun.

OSBORNE's, *June* 29, 1770.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the night of the 21st instant, from *Warwick*, a sorrel horse, about 14 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a blaze face, a mixed white place under his near jaw, one of his hind feet white, shod before, gallops and trots, but his brand uncertain. Whoever brings the said horse to the subscriber, in *Chesterfield*, shall have 40 s. reward.

THOMAS OSBORNE.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Surry* county, a mulatto fellow, named JAMES, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, who says he is a freeman, but has since confessed to me that he is held as a slave by one *Robert Rivers*, of *Brunswick* county. The owner may have him, on paying charges, of

DRURY WARREN, jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 2 inches high, and branded on the near buttock H; posted, and appraised to 50 s.

JOHN CANEFEX.

TAKEN up, in *Augusta*, a black horse, about 4 feet 10 inches high, 7 years old, with a blaze in his face, one hind foot white, a natural pacer, branded on the near shoulder 4, and on the near buttock B; posted, and appraised to 7 l. 1 WILLIAM HUTCHISON.

VIRGINIA, sc,
At a General Court held at the CAPITOL,
May 5, 1770.

John Atkinson, of the city of *Dublin*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, and *Margaret Lefaeur*, of the city of *Chester*, in the kingdom of *Great Britain*, widow, plaintiffs,
Against
Lewis Burwell Martin, of the city of *Dublin*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, and *William Harrison*, defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant *Martin* being beyond sea, and not having entered his appearance, according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff it is ordered that the other defendant, who has effects of the said *Martin* in his hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, except so much thereof as shall be paid in discharge of the decree of this court, obtained the 10th day of *October* 1767, by *Agnes Martin*, of the city of *Dublin*, spinster, and *Samuel Martin*, of *Whitehaven*, Esq; against the said *Lewis Burwell Martin*, and *Andrew Harrison*, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the same; but that he deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demands of the plaintiffs, unto the said plaintiffs, upon their giving security to the clerk of this court for the return of such effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as the court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered, that the said defendant, *Lewis Burwell Martin*, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of *St. Anne*, in the county of *Albemarle*, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*. And that the said defendant, *William Harrison*, be, and he is hereby appointed, manager of the estate of the said *Lewis Burwell Martin*, in this colony, in the room of the said *Andrew Harrison*, heretofore appointed manager of the said estate by the said former decree.

BEN. WALLER.

WANTS EMPLOY.

A PERSON, well acquainted with business, would be glad to undertake the management of a store or merchants books, a collector of debts, to go as a factor to sea, or to act as steward for any Gentleman's estate. He can be well recommended, and good security given, if required, for any trust reposed in him. For farther particulars inquire of the Printers hereof. 6

VIRGINIA, sc.
At a General Court held at the CAPITOL,
May 3, 1770.

Edward Cary, plaintiff,
Against
Richard Brookes, and *Christopher Dawson*, executors, &c, of *Anne Brookes*, deceased, defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant *Richard* being beyond sea, and not having entered his appearance, according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff it is ordered that the other defendant, who hath effects of the said *Richard* in his hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the same; but that he deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demand of the plaintiff, unto the said plaintiff, upon his giving security to the clerk of this court for the return of such effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as the court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered, that the said defendant, *Richard*, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of *Kingston*, in the county of *Gloucester*, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 3d instant, a *Virginia* born Negro man named *Will*, near 6 feet high, about 35 years old, well made, and his face often full of courage bumps. He was seen at *Rocky Ridge* the 11th instant, and endeavoured to pass for a freeman, by the name of *William Cousins*. He will endeavour, if possible, to get on board some vessel; all masters of vessels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him out of the colony, at their peril. Whoever brings the said slave to me in *Cumberland*, to Mr. *James Lyle* at *Rocky Ridge*, or confines him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall have 40 s. reward, besides what the law allows.

6 ANTHONY MARTIN.

To be SOLD *at* Amelia *courthouse, on* Amelia *court day in* July *next (if fair, otherwise next fair day)*

THIRTY choice VIRGIVIA born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, for ready money, or good established merchants bills of exchange. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers.

tdf.

I HEREBY give notice to all those who are indebted to the store lately kept at Major *John Boswell*'s, in *Hanover* county, to settle their respective accounts with Mr. *William Donald*, who will give constant attendance for this purpose at the above mentioned place until the 1st of *September* next. As great indulgence has been granted to many of the customers, it may reasonably be expected they in return will immediately give bonds for the balances now remaining due, that, being properly ascertained, they may be collected with less expense and trouble than if the accounts stood open. Those who refuse to comply with this reasonable request may depend on their accounts being put into a lawyer's hands, without farther delay, or respect of persons. Tf JOHN JOHNSON.

KING WILLIAM, *May* 27, 1770.

THE subscriber having formerly advertised a quantity of lands for sale, and not having yet disposed of the whole, and being very desirous of paying the demands against him, takes this opportunity of informing those who incline to purchase that he has now for sale a tract of about 600 acres of high land, with about 1000 acres of very valuable marsh adjoining, lying on *Pamunky* river, with every convenience attending a river seat; also a very fine and well accustomed water grist mill with two pair of stones, and fixed on a stream that never fails, which would rent for 100 l. per annum, as there are 100 acres of very valuable land adjoining. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber privately, and if not sold in that manner will be exposed to the highest bidder on *King William* court day in *July* next.

7 THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have less business in the way of my profession, I take this method (in order to prevent unnecessary applications) of declaring that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cause unless my fee is first paid down, or a bond given for it, payable with interest twelve months after the date of such bond; nor will any letter to engage me in any cause for the future meet with the smallest attention, or answer, that does not enclose either the fee or such bond for it. And that no person may be deceived, they will please to observe that it is my determined resolution to put every such bond in suit which is not discharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every person who favours me with their business upon the above terms will meet with my most grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmost abilities to serve them. With regard to those who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could coolly sit still and see me reduced to the necessity of selling my slaves to a very great disadvantage, and yet withhold the small sums due to me, which if paid would have removed that necessity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine whether they deserve any farther indulgence. Every person therefore indebted to me before the first day of *January* last, who does not before the first day of *August* next either send the money due to me or a bond for the same, payable with interest in twelve months, may depend upon being sued immediately after that time in the General Court, if the sum due amounts to ten pounds, and in any county I can catch him if under that sum. I shall be in *Williamsburg* from the 20th of *May* until after the court of *Oyer* in *June*.

21 THOMSON MASON.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.